THE VIRGINIA GAZETTE, & GENERAL ADVERTISER

RICHMOND:—PRINTED (EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY) BY AUGUSTINE DAVIS, AT FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM—PAID IN ADVANCE.

NUMBER 1019.] SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1802. [VOLUME XVI.

The Lead Mines,

In Wythe County for sale.

VIRGINIA:

In the High Court of Chancery, for the Richmond district, June 8th, 1802.

BETWEEN,

Edmund Pendleton and Peter Lyons, surviving administrators of the estate of John Robinson, dec. Pltffs.

AND

Mary Byrd, widow and administratrix of the honorable William Byrd, Esq. deceased, Charles Carter, of Shirley, John Byrd, son, heir and devisee of the said William Byrd, deceased, Robert Nelson, Esq. and Susanna his wife, and Polly Robinson, sisters and co-heirs of John Chiswell Robinson, deceased, Patrick Henry, Esq. Charles Lynch, Charles Carter of Stafford, and Elizabeth his wife, William Griffin and Susanna his wife, William Nelson, & Lucy his wife, and —— Lewis, eldest son and heir of Mary Lewis, dec'd, which said Elizabeth, Susanna, Mary and Lucy, were daughters and co-heirs of John Chiswell and John Carter Littlepage, Defts.

ON the petition of Samuel Payne and John Feild, with the assent of the plaintiffs in this cause, and for reasons appearing to the court, the money for which the Lead-Mines mentioned in the decree of this court pronounced on the eighth day of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety one, together with fourteen hundred acres of land thereunto belonging, not having been paid by Moses Austin and company, the purchasers, or any person for them, according to the times limited for payment in, and by that decree, and the condition of the bond given to secure the payment thereof, by Stephen Austin and Moses Austin, partners of the said company, and their sureties, of whom the petitioners are two, it is the opinion of the court, and it is decreed and ordered accordingly, that the sale made in pursuance of that decree be set aside, and that the premises aforesaid be again sold by public auction, at the door of the Eagle-Tavern in the city of Richmond, to the highest bidder, on or before the seventeenth day of August next; that the said Lead Mines and premises be sold on a credit of nine months for one moiety of the purchase money, and eighteen months for the other, that bond and good security bearing interest from the day of sale, be entered into by the purchaser or purchasers, and made payable to John Wickham, John Warden and Wm. Hay, who are appointed commissioners to conduct the said sale either jointly or by any two of them, and to take the said bond, in trust for such person, or persons, as shall upon the final decree be adjudged to be entitled to the said purchase money, it being intended, that the same shall abide the decision of the court, in like manner as the said land and premises would have done, had no sale been directed by this, or the aforesaid decree, but this decree is made upon the following conditions, to wit, that the bond entered into by the former purchasers and their sureties shall remain as a security for any sums which may be found deficient, between the purchase money to be raised by the sale now directed, and what is now due on the said bond for principal and interest, together with all rents accrued or accruing on the premises since the said former sale, with all expenses to be occasioned by the sale now directed: that in case more than sufficient for these purposes shall be raised by that sale, the same shall be applied to the credit of the said former purchasers: that the sum of five thousand pounds current money of Virginia at the least, shall be bidden for the said Lead Mines and premises upon the terms aforesaid, on failure of which, the commissioners aforesaid, or any two of them are further directed to make no sale, in the event of a sale to make no conveyance, until the money is paid, or until the further order of this court, to make known the conditions aforesaid, in an advertisement to be published for eight weeks successively in two of the gazettes printed in the city of Richmond, describing the property to be sold, and advertising the time and place of sale, and to make report of their proceedings in pursuance of this decree, to this court, in order to a final decree.

A Copy,
Teste,
PETER TINSLEY, C. H. C. C. R. D.

Richmond, June 18, 1802.

☞ The property mentioned in the foregoing decree, will be sold, upon the terms and under the conditions therein specified, at the door of the Eagle Tavern in this city, on Tuesday the seventeenth day of August next, between the hours of ten A. M. and two P. M. by

JOHN WARDEN,
JOHN WICKHAM,
Wm. HAY, } *Com'rs.*

N. B. A description of the works and the improvements made by the present proprietors, drawn up by Stephen Austin, one of the company, is lodged with the commissioners to be shewn to any person who may be inclined to purchase. (taw8w)

FIRST NOTICE.

In the case of Isaac M'Pherson, *A BANKRUPT.*

WHEREAS a commission of bankruptcy founded upon the act of the Congress of the United States, passed on the 4th day of April, 1800, entitled "an act to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States," has been awarded and issued against Isaac M'Pherson, of the county of Prince William, merchant and miller, and he being declared a bankrupt, is hereby required to surrender himself to the commissioners in the said commission named, or a major part of them, on the 10th and 14th days of August next, and on Friday the 27th day of the same month, at the Eagle Tavern in the city of Richmond, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon of each day, and make a full discovery and disclosure of his estate and effects; when and where his creditors are to come prepared to prove their debts, and at the second sitting to chuse assignees; and at the last sitting the said bankrupt is required to finish his examination, and the creditors are to assent to or dissent from the allowance of his certificate. All persons indebted to the said bankrupt, or that have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same but to whom the commissioners shall appoint.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the Commissioners.
Richmond, July 17, 1802. [tldm.]

At a quarterly court continued and held for Gloucester county, the 8th day of June, 1802.

IN CHANCERY.

Thomas Stubblefield, Robert Stubblefield and Richard Coleman, securities for Elizabeth Tureman, now Elizabeth St. Laurence, for her administration of the estate of William Tureman, dec'd. to whom (as such) the said estate is by order of Gloucester court committed, Complainants,

AGAINST

Henry St. Laurence and Elizabeth his wife, which Elizabeth is executrix of William Tureman, dec'd. and Christopher Pryor and John Lewis, Defendants,

THE defendant, Henry St. Laurence, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of assembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the court that he is not an inhabitant of this country, on the motion of the complainants by Benjamin Dabney their attorney, IT IS ORDERED, That the said defendant Henry St. Laurence, do appear here on the first day of the next November term, and answer the bill of the complainants; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper in the city of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the door of the court house in this county; and it is further ordered, that the defendants Christopher Pryor and John Lewis be restrained from paying to the other defendants any money in their hands (or debts due from them to the said defendants) but that they retain the same in their hands, subject to the further decree of this court. (Copy) (8w‖)

THOMAS NELSON, C. G. C.

100 *Dollars Reward.*

Ran away from the subscriber on the 28th of May, 1800, a negro man named

JIM or JAMES,

ABOUT 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high, 25 or 26 years old, right black, thick lips, and remarkable big feet, with a lump upon the top of one of them, when he went off, as big as a hickory nut, which proceeded from a thorn being stuck nearly through. He stayed about Manchester until the month of August, from whence he went to City Point or Norfolk, and since I have heard of his going to Philadelphia and New-York on board of a vessel, which I am inclined to think he part of his time makes a practice of, and the balance of his time I am induced to believe he works about Norfolk or City Point, or on board of the vessels. I have several different times heard from him, and he was always engaged in business of that nature. He had when he left Manchester, by some means or other obtained a free pass, and I suppose passes as a free man. I am satisfied of his having been to Manchester frequently since his elopement, where he has a brother in the possession of Mrs. Leath, by the name of Simon, who I expect carried him down the river when he first went, and I have every reason to suppose he is at this time either at Norfolk or City Point.

I will pay the above reward to any one that will deliver him to me in the upper end of Buckingham, 23 or 24 miles above the courthouse, or secure him in any jail in this state and give me information so that I get him again the sum of fifty dollars.—I forewarn all masters of vessels from taking on board or carrying him out of this state.

THOMAS LOGWOOD.
May 16, 1802. (6w)

THE FOLLOWING

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,

Is to raise the sum of two thousand dollars, for the purpose of repairing the buildings of

Washington Henry Academy.

THIS Seminary was once second to none in the State, except William and Mary; and its healthiness of situation and contiguity to Richmond, renders its re-establishment an object of great importance to the citizens of that place. An hour's ride in any emergency may obtain the best medical aid, and place children immediately under the care and management of their parents.

The prizes in this Lottery are certainly not so large as to attract in any very great degree the mercenary; while they afford, from the few blanks to a prize, a fair chance for profitable returns to those who may purchase tickets. It is the promotion of an institution so valuable to society, which ought to command the liberality of the public in general, but in an eminent degree those who reside near the place, and are consequently more immediately interested. It is presumed that if the importance of reviving this Academy, was justly appreciated, the citizens of the adjacent counties would of themselves immediately purchase all the tickets.

1	prize	of	500	500
2	do	of	300	600
5	do	of	100	500
10	do	of	50	500
50	do	of	20	1000
390	do	of	10	3900
1000	do	of	7	7000
1458				14,000
2800 tickets at five dollars, not quite two blanks to a prize				14,000

It is proposed by the above scheme, to raise 2000 dollars, by discount upon prizes alone:—which, at 15 per cent. will be the sum desired.

TICKETS are sold by the trustees,* & the money received from time to time, is directed to be deposited in the treasury, for the use of the successful adventurers, or of the purchasers of such tickets respectively, if any accident should require a reimbursement.

* Thomas Tinsley, Edmund Randolph, M. Jones, Wm. Pollard, Gervas Storrs, John Seabrook, John A. Richardson, Samuel Scherrer, Roger Gregory, jun. Wm. Trueheart, Thomas Starke, Benjamin Pollard, Henry Timberlake, Benjamin Oliver, jun. John D. Blair.

Richmond, July 17, 1800.

Just Received,

And for sale at the Office of the Virginia Gazette,

AN ADDRESS

TO THE

PEOPLE OF THE U. STATES,

ON THE

POLICY OF MAINTAINING

A PERMANENT NAVY.

By an American Citizen.

PRICE—TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

Richmond, July 20, 1801.

NOTICE.

THE Partnership of LESSLIE & DALZEL was on the 18th of last month dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against them, will apply to JOHN LESSLIE for payment; and all those indebted to them, will make payment to him only.

JOHN LESSLIE,
ARCH'D DALZEL.

Richmond, July 20, 1802.

J. L. has for sale a General Assortment of GROCERIES, which he will sell low, for Cash or Country Produce.

NOTICE

In the matter of Hezekiah L. Wight & Benjamin Harris, *BANKRUPTS.*

THE creditors who have proved their debts under a commission of bankruptcy, awarded and issued forth against Wight and Harris of the city of Richmond, are desired to meet the assignees of the estate and effects of the said bankrupts, on Saturday the twenty-fourth day of July instant, at five o'clock in the afternoon, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, to assent to or dissent from the said assignees under the directions of the commissioners named and authorised by the commission aforesaid, commencing or prosecuting and defending any suit or suits at law or in equity, for the recovery of any part of the said bankrupts estate and effects, or to compounding, submitting to arbitration, or otherwise agreeing to any matter or thing relating thereto, and on other special affairs. By order of the commissioners.

ROBERT BROOKE,
Secretary to the commissioners

From the Gazette of the U. States.

DECIUS—No. III.

The remarks which have been bestowed in the Aurora of the 12th inst. on my first number, have powerfully aided me in conquering my indolence, and induced me to proceed with my observations on the late report of the investigating committee; if I should have leisure and resolution to persevere unto the end, the Aurora shall not long have cause to complain that I "have mentioned but one part of the report." If Congress had directed the printing of the documents which accompanied and which it may be supposed, were intended to substantiate the charge preferred in the report, we should be able to set many of the items of "the great account" in a much clearer point of view; but, deprived of these, there is still enough known to convince the unprejudiced that the committee have acted in a most unworthy manner. I shall, in prosecution of my intention, not be diverted from a steady course by the animadversions of the Aurora; the editor of that paper may, but I will not, insult Mr. Stoddert by supposing for a moment that *his assertions* in contradiction to those of Mr. S. will gain any credence; that editor may now think himself above the storm—six or eight thousand dollars a year for printing and about as much for stationary, received by him from government, are very powerful inducements *to him* to think all right, and to say that all was wrong, when *he* was not in the receipt of these sums; the ministry might buy a [illegible] at many Irishmen at this, or methinks even at a lower rate. Sir Robert Walpole, who knew perhaps better than any other man of "what wood *patriots* were made," had a high opinion of the potency of the *drug in his shop*. But I refrain—"the labourer is worthy of his hire"—I would only say I do not applaud that economy which pays the pioneer the wages of a general: I would only say, that I, who "sue to no minister for golden views," am quite as likely to be free from any intention of deceiving, as one who sues *to such a tune*. I wish the people to read the report: to read every document that has been, and that may be produced to substantiate it, and, for the honor of the representatives of my country, I regret that so many thousand copies of the report have been distributed without the necessary documents to accompany them. As to what concerns so insignificant an individual as myself, I believe that I am as incapable of being guilty of wilfully setting my pen to paper, for the purpose of misleading my fellow-citizens, as I am independent of the administration.

But to return to the report—and first, to notice the deviation from appropriations, with which Col. Pickering is charged, and which the Aurora says I did not notice in my first No. The report charges, that "Col. Pickering did draw from the treasury" on account of the expences incident to intercourse with foreign nations, negociating treaties with the Barbary powers, and of the contingent expences of government, "the sum of 63,999 dolls. 57 cents, more than he applied to those several objects, which, together with the sum of 14,588 dolls. 54 cents, *gained by him on the purchase of bills* of exchange for the use of the government, form an aggregate of 78,588 dolls. 11 cents. The statement C. (*which has not been printed*) the committee then acknowledge, will shew that the whole of this sum was expended by him on objects of a public nature, (as far as the committee can ascertain the fact) but this expenditure having been made from appropriations *designed for other objects by law*, the misapplication of the money has prevented the comptroller of the treasury from settling the accounts.

What, it may be asked, did this committee intend by their malignant parenthesis? Could they not fully ascertain the fact? Is there, or was there ever a document in existence that might serve to elucidate the subject of this expenditure, to which they had not access? Not one—the prominent feature of the report speaks loudly how unwillingly a conviction that all these monies were expended on objects of a public nature, forced itself upon their minds; how in their despair, they caught at every straw—an awful grasp it was to them—it will not save them—the shadow of political death is coming upon them, and, "Like Lucifer," they soon shall fall never again to rise.

But "this expenditure was made from appropriations designed by law for other objects." May I ask to what object the 14,588 dollars and 54 cents, gained by col. P. on the purchase of bills, was by any law designed? Until this be known, we can say nothing to the misapplication; but we will again and again repeat, that if this sum had been lost, instead of being gained, in such a transaction, no one could have expected the officer making the bargain to answer it out of his private property; we will again and again repeat, that if Col. P. had been "covetous of gold" or not most delicately scrupulous in his public money transactions, he might have pocketed this sum; we will again repeat, that notwithstanding all this, he did apply this sum to objects of a public nature, and again ask, where is the law designating the public objects to which this sum was to be applied, and if no such law exists, how can Col. P. have been guilty of a misapplication of it?

But the other sum—the 63,999 dollars and 75 cents, stands on a different footing: this sum was appropriated by law to certain objects, and applied by Col. P. to others.

The discretion which it would be proper to allow heads of departments, in applying a balance of an appropriation for one public object in aid of another, the expenditures on which may have exceeded the estimate, is a delicate subject, and cannot be too strictly confined, as long as the spirit of our constitution is regarded; its letter has nothing to do with the subject immediately before us. The constitution says "No money shall be drawn from the treasury, but in consequence of appropriations made by law." *It is not charged that Col. P. drew any money but in consequence of appropriations so made;* and it is only by the most wilful blindness that the committee have refused to see the propriety of what Col. P. did in the application of this sum. His *misapplications* may be illustrated by a statement like the following:

Suppose Congress should direct one seventy four, two frigates, and four sloops of war to be built, and should appropriate, say one hundred thousand dollars (or any particular sum) for each object.—Suppose the seven vessels built at the expense estimated, the 300,000 dollars—but that it should appear that the 74 gun ship cost 90,000, the frigates 50,000, but the sloops more than the sum appropriated specifically for them, say, 120,000 dollars—can it be said that the Secretary of the Navy, finding the ship and frigates finished, the surplus of 20,000 dollars adequate to the expense of completing the sloops, should delay effectuating the declared intent of the legislature to have the seven ships fit for service? Where would be the illegality of making this deviation from the declaration of the law? When, as it is in nine out of ten of these cases, it should be manifest that the deficiency in the one, and the overplus in the other were owing to the error in the estimates presented by the secretary himself, is he not justifiable, nay, is it not his bounden duty to correct the error, knowing the intention of the legislature, and knowing too that he is applying money "drawn from the treasury in consequence of appropriations made by law?" Who could doubt in such a case? and is not this precisely the case with the misapplications charged against Col. P?

But as "the secrets of the Charnel House" are laid open, may we hope to know from the honorable committee, whether these *misapplications* do not still continue; whether the present heads of departments are not guilty of the like *misapplications* every day; whether Mr. Gallatin will not declare, if he has not already told them, that it is impossible, except in the ultimate settlement of accounts, to keep the monies appropriated to specific objects in the precise channels designed by law; whether the present accumulation of offices on the same persons does not add, and has not already added to the difficulty of knowing at any time the exact state of the balance in hand of each appropriation, and, finally, whether Mr. Gallatin will not confess that it is impossible for him, with all his ingenuity, to devise an efficient plan of "correcting the procedure?"

DECIUS.

Just Published,

And may be had at the Printing Office of JOHN DIXON, and of JOHN COURTNEY, Jun. near Mr. Wilkinson's Tavern, on Shockoe Hill,

THE CHRISTIAN's POCKET COMPANION;

Being a collection of the newest and most admired

SPIRITUAL SONGS,

Now made use of amongst the United Baptist of Virginia.

Selected by JOHN COURTNEY, Senior.

☞ This Book contains 108 pages 8vo. Price 25 Cents.

Richmond, July 19, 1802.

I HAVE

Three Tenements

ON the main street and one on Richmond-Hill, with five rooms each, that I would rent low to good families—Possession may be had immediately.

For sale 1 or 200,000 BRICKS.

R. ADAMS.

July 20th, 1802. oaw3w.

THE subscriber has commenced the PRACTICE OF THE LAW in the High Court of Chancery, for the District of Richmond; and in the Federal Court of the same place: His attendance will be regular on both Courts.

CREED TAYLOR.

Cumberland county, Needham, near Farmville Post Office, Prince Edward, 12th July, 1802. } at.

Leech
200

House of Commons.

May 14.

The Definitive Treaty.

Lord CASTLEREAGH rose, not to enter at large upon the various topics of an important subject, which had already been so ably discussed, but he hoped the house would indulge him in an opportunity of stating a few of the reasons which induced him to approve the definitive treaty, trespassing, however, as shortly as possible on the time and attention of the house. The minute discussion which the treaty, in all its parts, had already undergone, left it necessary for him, in speaking his sentiments, only to go over them in a general view. But before he did so, he asked leave to say a few short words as to the relative situation of the opposite parties in this treaty immediately previous to its conclusion. With respect to the new arrangements between France and the Italian Republic, as well as her acquisitions in America from Spain, during the negociation of this treaty, and unknown to Great Britain; he thought it certainly a subject of great importance, and one that of itself might well have justified this country in breaking off the negociation and renewing the war, or else obliging the enemy to make to this country a proportionate equivalent. But when he considered maturely the alterations which had taken place in the situation of France, under these acquisitions he could see no real cause for alarm, much less for terror on the part of this country; and under such a feeling, allowing it to be well founded, would it have been justifiable in his Majesty's Ministers to have lost the chance of concluding peace, and renewed hostilities? He by no means thought, under a due consideration of the circumstances and situation of this country, compared with France, that they could have been justified in such a decision. In considering the circumstances of the Continent, he was ready to admit that the recent disposal of the Italian Republic was certainly a material alteration, but he did not think that the difference between the relative situation of France and this country, at the time of negociating the preliminary articles, and concluding the definitive treay, was such as to warrant a renewal of the war. The possession of Louisiana he would admit to be a concern of vital importance, but considered in relaton to France, is now circumstanced, he did not consider it as of sufficient importance to justify us in breaking off the treaty: and with respect to the treaty of Utrecht, he was not a little surprised at the unacquaintance of the Hon Baronet who spoke last with an historical circumstance stated last night by his noble friend (Lord Hawkesbury,) namely, that Louisiana was not originally a territory of Spain, but an ancient colony of France. He was not less surprized at the tone of despondency in which gentlemen who oppused this treaty, endeavoured to decry that which he would certainly call a proud peace for this country, as compared with those of former periods, which had been so highly extolled. In the former peace concluded with France in 1765, so much extolled, what were the possessions retained in the West-Indies after all we had conquered?—We were then obliged to cede even Guadaloupe and Martinique; while under the present treaty we retained the cammanding and important possession of Trinadad.

But suppose France had made some encroachments in her new acquisitions of influence, either on the Continent of Europe or elsewhere, since the signature of preliminaries, was the Government of this country, therefore, bound to interfere upon every such encroachment, so such encroachment appeared not in any probable degree to affect either our own security, or our interests, and again to commence hostilities? He by no means thought, under a due consideration of the circumstances and situation of this country, compared with France, that they could have been justified in such a decision. In considering the circumstances of the Continent, he was ready to admit that the recent disposal of the Italian Republic was certainly a material alteration, but he did not think that the difference between the reltaive situation of France and this country, at the time of negociating the preliminary articles, and concluding the definitive treay, was such as to warrant a renewal of the war. The possession of Louisiana he would admit to be a concern of vital importance, but considered in relaton to France, is now circumstanced, he did not consider it as of sufficient importance to justify us in breaking off the treaty: and with respect to the treaty of Utrecht, he was not a little surprised at the unacquaintance of the Hon Baronet who spoke last with an historical circumstance stated last night by his noble friend (Lord Hawkesbury,) namely, that Louisiana was not originally a territory of Spain, but an ancient colony of France. He was not less surprized at the tone of despondency in which gentlemen who oppused this treaty, endeavoured to decry that which he would certainly call a proud peace for this country, as compared with those of former periods, which had been so highly extolled. In the former peace concluded with France in 1765, so much extolled, what were the possessions retained in the West-Indies after all we had conquered?—We were then obliged to cede even Guadaloupe and Martinique; while under the present treaty we retained the cammanding and important possession of Trinadad.

But suppose France had made some encroachments in her new acquisitions of influence, either on the Continent of Europe or elsewhere, since the signature of preliminaries, was the Government of this country, therefore, bound to interfere upon every such encroachment, so such encroachment appeared not in any probable degree to affect either our own security, or our interests, and again to commence hostilities? He hoped no such task would be considered as belonging to His Majesty's Ministers as that of adviting His Majesty to such a proceeding. He thought, they owed to the inhabitants of Europe, and more especially to the people of this country, the duty of manifesting every disposition on their part, consistent with national honour and security, to the restoration of peace. He thought, we had given, both in the preliminary articles and in the definitive treaty now concluded, a sufficient proof of that pacific disposition on our parts. That this peace would continue long uninterrupted he hoped and trusted; but unless a similar pacific spirit was also maintained on the part of France, this peace he was aware could be of no long duration. In case the French should manifest a disposition to distrust the commercial or political rights of this country, as settled under this treaty, it would be the duty of His Majesty's Ministers to advise the recommencement of war.—But this was a matter with which this House had nothing to do—and which it certainly would be premature and improper at this time to agitate. Peace and war were the province and the perogative of the Crown—it was on His Majesty a heavy responsibility—but he placed the utmost reliance in the Loyal Spirit and firmness to exercise that perogative, whenever occasion should demand it, in a manner becoming the dignity of a great nation, jealous of its honour, and vigilant for the security of its rights and interest; and he could have no doubt of the promptitude and liberality of that House, and of the nation at large, in supporting His Majesty on such an occasion. The noble Lord next adverted to the situation of Malta under the definitive treaty, which island he considered in a very different point of view from that in which it had been spoken of by those who condemned the treaty—its importance as a military post in time of war he would not dispute; every one knew that it was in a principal degree to our possession of that island we owed our successes against Egypt. In such a case only could it be useful, rather than with regard to the coast of Italy; but so far as relates to its importance as a commercial port in time of peace, he should rather wish to abandon than possess it.—With respect to the arrangements made towards a restoration of Malta to its original state under the Knights, he argued, that it was one which we had no cause to regret. He would allow, that a British garrison would have been better for us, than that which was now to be destined for its defence. But, if complete funds were secured for the maintenance of its garrison and government (and this was a very principal point for consideration,) and that garrison composed principally of its own natives, he saw no reason to doubt its independence and security; nor could he suppose the spirit of chivalry so far lost among the Knights of the Order as to feel themselves dishonored in the government of their own island, or leaving its defence with a garrison principally composed of their own subjects. A statement had been made last night by an Honourable Member on the other side of the House (Mr. T. Greenville) that the usual amount of revenues received for the government of Malta was about 130,000l. sterl. of which sum no less than 58,000l. was furnished from prories and other properties in France, which were since confiscated. That this privation, together with the menaced confiscation of the resources from the *Langues* of Spain, must totally destroy those revenues of the old Maltese government, by reducing the funds of the island to the mere produce of its custom duties, amounting only to 8000l. per ann. In answer to this statement, however, he could now assure the House, from an authentic document in his hand, that new *Langues* had been established in Russia and Bavaria, which contributed a sum equal to what the order lost by the confiscations and suppressions in France; which, with the Spanish *langue*, produced 27,000, which with the produce of other revenues, left the clear sum of 120,000l. per annum, nearly adequate to their former establishment; which, added to a considerable increase in their custom duties, conducted under a better system, would render their income fully adequate to their former establishment. It was, beside, to be considered, that while the late Emperor of Russia was principal of the order, he suffered no part of the revenue to be taken out of the treasury, so that there was a considerable surplus accrued for the expences of re-establishments. With respect to the cession of territory in Portugal, of which the mouth of the river Aravari was the boundary, it was stated to have given to the French the command of the river Amazons, and an immediate communication with Mexico.—But this assertion must appear fallacious to any person who would take the trouble of inspecting the map of the country. The mouth of the river Arawaria, was in fact, part of the ocean, and could not be called a river in the part alluded to, and the point of boundary was a degree and a half above the Equator, and the river Amazon, twenty miles to the southward; so that, in fact, those two points, which were stated with so much alarm to be in contract, were a hundred and twenty miles asunder.

Notwithstanding the very general discussions which had taken place upon the definitive treaty, the question as to what security this country acquired under the treaty, was, in his mind, the whole substance of the question for consideration. The first question then to be considered in respect to this country, was, had she, or had she not attained the objects for which she went into the war? He was free to own, that had we been as completely successful as there was every moral probability we should have, it would have been desirable to have stipulated for indemnities; he did not mean for the expenses of that war, for that was not the sense in which the word *indemnities* was interpreted between nations in such cases; but he meant the cession of more territories than we had attained. But the only object which could be fairly avowed as our justification for going into the war, and the same which had always been consistently held forward by his right honorable friend, (Mr. Pitt) was the maintenance of our *general security*; upon this principle we combated, and upon this we were successful. He hoped never to see this country reduced to that sort of illiberal calculation which deems those projects only justifiable which are successful. We had in some points failed, but upon the whole we attained the security for which we had contended, for whether we contended for the abolishment of French principles, which menaced our safety, as well as that of Europe, or whether to deter the enemy from venturing to attack us at home or abroad, we have so far succeeded as to maintain our safety, and to combat with success that malignant spirit of the French nation, which professed to content itself with nothing less than the utter destruction of this country. Did the government of France now hold such language? Did it now, or of late, talk of planting its banners on the Tower of London, or triumphantly waving its victorious flag on the river Thames? No, for it now spoke of this country as a land of liberty, and looked up to it as a model worthy of imitation, and respected it as the French people were wont to do under the old government. What danger, he would ask, did there now exist of the prevalence of French principles in this country, which obtained for a time so many dupes and proselytes? The people of England for a time were dazzled by the false glare of those principles, because they did not understand them; but now those principles were understood, and considered only to be abhorred. The conduct of the people of France themselves bore ample testimony against them.—This country had seen by experience its own superiority, and France no longer entertains the design of inculcating those principles upon the people of England.—His right hon. friend (Mr. Pitt) in stating his objection to treating for peace with France, had candidly avowed the security of the British empire as the main and primary object of the war, and that the restoration of monarchy to France was the leading circumstance which he could consider as the best earnest of that security; but he never did state that the restoration of monarchy only was to be admitted as the ground of security. So long as France maintained its inveterate malignity to this country, no security was to be relied on; the first step, therefore, to our security was a change of sentiment and principle in the government of France, and therefore by resisting the French principle which has pervaded the progress of the revolution, our security had grown out of the circumstances of the war; and, in his conviction, so far were we at this day from being in any danger from the designs of France, never did we enjoy, at any period of our history, a more perfect state of security, than at this moment, which we could not have obtained under any treaty of peace concluded at an early period of the war. With respect to the territorial acquisitions of France on the continent of Europe and in America, he was free to acknowledge, they were not circumstances of satisfactory reflection. But, with respect to the aggrandizement of France, from this circumstance, at any early period, he had no apprehensions whatever.—For if France shall chuse to abandon her internal interests, for purposes of colonial aggrandizement; if she chuses to divert from the revival of her ruined trade, manufactures, and agriculture at home, the only means in her possession, and spend those means in distant provinces and foreign colonies, she may prosecute schemes of spreading conquest and barbarism in Europe for some time, but must cease to be a rival from which this country has any thing to fear, in any point of view, commercial or political; but cannot fail to weaken and speedily ruin herself. But admitting the possibility that a future period might arrive, too distant, he hoped, for him to calculate or for this house now to reason upon or calculate, when France might be induced to attempt such projects, he trusted at this moment no such apprehensions were to be feared, as, was such a suspicion in his mind justifiable, he should think twice before he would agree to a conclusion of peace. He next adverted to the comparative advantages of France and this country, acquired by war, and so ably alluded to last night by his noble friend (Lord Hawkesbury,) on which he felt it necessary to touch but slightly. Was it in commerce that France had advantages over this country? or in what respect was she competent to lessen our commercial interests in any quarter of the world? Her commerce and her manufactures were sunk to a state of ruin scarcely paralleled in the history of any nation.

[*To be Continued.*]

NEW-YORK, July 14.

Last evening the brig Tiger arrived at this port in 30 days from Bordeaux. She left the river on the 10th of June, and brings Paris papers to the 2d of that month, inclusive, of which a file is received at the office of the Mercantile Advertiser. From the extracts we have given, our readers will perceive that nothing very important had transpired since the date of our former advices.

The Consuls of the French Republic, on the report of the minister marine and colonies, decreed on the 26th of May that the island of Martinique and St Lucie shall in future be under the regulation of three magistrates, viz a captain-general, a colonial prefect, and a grand judge.

A subscription is set on foot in France to which the First Consul contributes as a private citizen) for rendering the Seine navigable to Paris.

The London Papers mention that on the 9th May, M. Otto received a courier from France who was the bearer of a formula inclosed in a large book wherein the French, residing in England, are to write their votes on the question, "Shall Napolean Buonaparte to be Consul for life?"

From the 7th of April to the 1st of May, 24 vessels left the port of Dantzic for Havre, wholly loaded with grain; and 9 others were taking in a cargo of the same article at Dantzic on the 15th, intended also for Havre. There is a great scarcity of grain throughout the republic, insomuch exportation of it has prohibited.

A gentleman who arrived here last evening in the brig Tiger, from Bordeaux, informs, that the French government have prohibited all foreigners from trading to any of their West-India possessions, except St. Domingo. This news reached Bordeaux the day before the Tiger sailed.

An article from Berlin, of the 17th of May, mentions that the King of Prussia and the Emperor of Russia were to have a meeting at Memel on the 16th of May.

Under the head of Copenhagen the 15th of May, it is stated, that the King of Denmark had distributed honorary medals to several officers of the frigate Freya, that have distinguished themselves in the action of the 25th July, 1800.

The assembly of the nobles of the Helvetic republic, have unanimously adopted the new constitution. This took place at Berne, the 20th of May.

Prices of Stocks at London May 29—3 per cents, 73 1-4—3 per cents reduced 72 1-2—73—Omnium 1-2 above par.

PARIS, May 29.

We are assured that the quarantine will be rigorously observed of all vessels coming from Spanish America. It is believed that the want of this necessary precaution, introduced the ravaging epidemic of last year in America.

May 31.

His Excellency Ghaleb-Effendi, bachmonhassebe (comptroller general of the finances) minister plenipotentiary and envoy of the Sublime Porte near the government of the Republic, left Vienna the beginning of Prairial (about the 25th May.) He is at this moment arrived at Strasburg. The First Consul had sent Citizen Dupas, superior adjutant of the Palace of Government, to the frontiers to meet that minister, and Citizen Dantan, first interpreter of the French Legation at Constantinople.

By virtue of a decree of the Consuls of the 26th May, the execution of the law which prohibits the exportation of flints is suspended during peace.

Citizen Conquebert Montbret, commissary-general of commercial relations at Amsterdam, is appointed to the same office at London.

The minister of the interior has just ordered that there shall be this year an exhibition of the productions of painters, sculptors, architects, and engravers, which is to continue from the 10th Fructidore to the 15th Brumaire following [Sept 2 to Nov. 5.] There will be at the same time an exhibition of the works intended to celebrate the Treaty of Amiens and the law on the Liberty of Worship.

The Prefects write from all the departments that the will of the citizens is unanimous for the nomination of the First Consul for life.

Business continues here in a very stagnant state, and the course of exchange experiences little variation.

LONDON, May 20.

FRENCH REPUBLICANISM!

The registers which have been opened in France, for deciding whether Buonaparte *shall be Consul for life*, are said to be filling very fast; and that the vote will be almost unanimous. It has been proposed to add the further question "*shall* BUONAPARTE *have the right of* NOMINATING HIS SUCCESSOR! This too, would probably pass in the affirmative, and almost any thing else, among French *freemen*. Carnot voted against Buonaparte, and added, "I have *signed my own proscription.*" He was urged by some friends to erase this addition, but firmly refused. Fearing the consequence, they opened a new register and omitted his name.

"*On, step by step, he went*"—

The transition from appointing Buonaparte Chief Consul for life, to the giving him the privilege of *nominating his successor*, was not difficult. Few, therefore, will be surprized to hear, that a proposition has been made to add this privilege to the vote now under the consideration of the people. This proposition has not originated with the Tribunate, the Legislative Body, or the Senate, but has been made to the Prefect of the department of the Seine by the twelve Mayors of Paris.—The Prefect has adroitly answered that, though he can only order the literal execution of the orders given by government, yet "that nothing prevents the citizens from spontaneously expressing their wish on this subject, at the same time that they decide on the question proposed by the decree of the Consuls." He adds, that amongst the votes received since the 22d, at the Secretaries of Prefectures, *a great number have been given in with the amendment* which forms the object of your proposition. The same freedom may be left to the voters who shall present themselves at the Secretaries of the several Mayoralties."

May 21.

Translation of a hand bill distributed the 19th May, throughout Paris: "*My opinion upon the recompence due to Buonaparte.*"

"It is proposed to the French people to nominate Buonaparte consul for life. Has the importance of the services which he has rendered us been well considered, and is this recompence sufficient? Is it not the interest of every Frenchman to prevent the return of revolutionary sufferings, to annihilate anarchy forever, and to avoid, in future, the intrigues of those partisans who promote and excite re-elections? When a state without a constitution is only governed by the caprices of its kings, hereditary right may be dangerous; but when a government equally wise and powerful, is organized; when a man, equally extraordinary and surprising, compels it to be respected and esteemed; when the whole world unanimous acknowledge his rights to the sovereign power, is not the rights of inheritance necessary, and ought not the gratitude of the French to fix it in the family of the hero? In short, is not France upon recovering its ancient limits, sufficiently extensive to honor herself with the title of empire? And where, in the pages of history, shall we find an emperor sufficiently magnanimous to be compared with the Titus who governs her? I submit these questions to my countrymen—they induce me to express my own wish. I desire that the French people may proclaim Napolean Buonaparte first emperor of the Gauls, and fix in his family the hereditary power, upon re-establishing the Salic law.

(Signed) *Bonneville Avral.*
Chief of Battalion of the 14th of the Line."

Extract of a Letter——Paris.

"The business of voting, in consequence of the appeal to the people goes on with great alacrity. From the information which I have collected and compared, I think I may fairly say, that seven out of ten votes for the consulate for life, have also voted as an amendment, "that Buonaparte shall be empowered to chuse his successor." There is only one abatement which presents itself to this general likelihood of success; and this arises from the high price of bread, which is now in Paris at six sous the pound. It is supposed that, from this circumstance, Buonaparte will lose 60,000 votes in Paris alone.

"The bill relative to the customs, now before the tribunate, is preparatory to the establishment of some regulations for permitting the importation of English manufactures.

"Napper Tandy is not allowed to come to Paris."

May 22.

Our papers pretend, that there is some ground to hope, that a treaty of commerce will be concluded with France.

May 15.—The Times announce the approaching arrival of a French Commissary, deputed to concert with our Government a fixed plan of Commercial Relations of the two countries, M. Otto received yesterday a courier who brought him this intelligence.

The Bey of Algiers had consented to receive the arrears of the tribute payable to him by the Americans in Bills, of which the first instalments will commence next year.

May 23.—Letters from Malta of March 30th, mention that Vice-Admiral Sir Richard Bickerton, had sailed for Egypt in the Madras of 54 guns; and that the evacuation of Malta by our troops was to take place on the arrival of the Cæsar of 84 guns, under Sir James Saumarez, who was momently expected.

May 27.—The Latona, which is to convey Prince William of Gloucester to Petersburgh, will bring back to England Lord St. Helens. This frigate will sail about the beginning of next month.

It is believed the Bank will make their three next payments in Omnium.

Dispatches have been received from Bengal announcing that the province of Oude had come under the dominion of the East-India Company, and that the Brother of Marquis Wellesly is appointed deputy governor, having under him Messrs. Matthew, Leslie, and Seton. The company have granted a pension to the Nabob. Marquis Wellesley was to depart for England on his return from Lucknow, retaining however his situation of Governor of Bengal. Orders have been sent to his lordship for the immediate reduction of his guard.

The reduction of the army is taking place with the greatest alacrity. Six regiments are about to depart for Ireland, to replace the fencible and military corps who are to be disbanded.

Mr. Addington proposing yesterday in the House of Commons, in the committee of supply, to vote the sum of 173,333l. sterling, for the relief of French Emigrants and American Royalists, took that opportunity of announcing that every facility was given to the former to return to their country. He added that the good will of the French Government on the one part, in permitting their return, and the disposition of England on the other, in concurring in the same object, was the strongest proof of the mutual desire of the two countries to cherish those pacific sentiments which have so happily put an end to the war.

Extract of a letter from Brussels, dated May 13.

"Orders have just been received to prepare lodging for the First Consul and his suite, also for the deputies of the 9 department of Belgium and the 4 depart.

ments of the Rhine, who are to assemble here in the course of next month. The First Consul will remain in this city 10 or 12 days, from whence he will afterwards set for Antwerp."

HAGUE, May 16.

The first port at which Admiral De Winter will touch will be Malaga. Tho' nothing is officially published respecting the destination of the squadron under his command, it is however known that he will first visit the Barbarian Powers, with whom the admiral is instructed to renew the commercial relations which have been neglected or interrupted by the war.

PETERSBURG, April 30.

This morning was buried with much pomp, Admiral Kutusof. The Emperor attended the funeral, and was much affected. He has left to the disposal of his widow, a pension of 12000 roubles.

VIENNA, May 15.

According to the accounts of a deserter from the camp of Passwan Oglou, it is false that the Bashaw has blockaded Widdin. He however sends parties as far as Nesser and Nicopolis, but his army is considerably weakened, being not above 6,000 men strong, of which 300 are Polanders: His artillery is very numerous, but the greater part is unfit for service. However he says his army is regular, and abundantly supplied with provisions. For six months past he has confined himself entirely to the defensive.

NEW-YORK, July 15.

This morning arrived here in 38 days from Gibraltar, the fine fast sailing schooner Roebuck, capt. Dawson, who informs, that the day before he sailed, news was received at that place of a severe engagement between a Portuguese frigate and an Algerine frigate and xebeck, in which the captain, officers and most of the crew of the Portuguese frigate were killed before they surrendered to the Algerine.

The U. S. frigate Essex was at Gibraltar, waiting the arrival of the Adams frigate, when they were to sail for this place.

In addition to our stock of French papers by the Tiger, we yesterday received a regular file of the Moniteur, the official journal of the French government, to the latter end of May. They are almost entirely occupied with addresses from the prefects and public bodies to the first consul, on the subjects of the question which at present agitated France; and from the ministers of religion on the restoration of worship. The following is a copy of that which has been forwarded by the consistory of the churches of Bourdeaux:

"First Consul, vanquisher of Europe, pacificator of the world, saviour of France, restorer of religion! You have no more conquests to expect, and glory has no more title to offer you. Enjoy the fruits of your labours under the shade of laurels united with the branches of the olive.—You are admired by the military, praised by the philosophers, respected by politicians, esteemed by your enemies, blessed by all people, venerated by Christians, adored by the French, and the Protestants cannot find expressions equal to the sentiments with which you have inspired them.'

One of our last papers mentions that advices had been received from Naples of the whole eastern part of Italy being menaced with an alarming scarcity, occasioned by the excessive drought which had prevailed there for some time past.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16.

Interesting to Shippers of Tobacco.

Extract of a letter from an American merchant at l'Orient, to his correspondent in New York, dated May 26th, 1802—received by the brig Tiger, from Bourdeaux.

"The present is purely to advise you, that we have this day received from Paris the law respecting the intrepot of Tobacco, by which our port is comprehended, which did not appear in the first instance to be the case, as l'Orient, St. Malo, and Rochelle were left out; but our good friend Mr. Dorville (now in Paris) with some other friends of influence, took their measures, and had our town comprehended in the law. We take this earliest opportunity to acquaint you of this event, as very probable the project of the law might have reached you before it was rendered, and you would of course have seen that our town not being comprehended, might have had some effect respecting the freighting of the ships for this port, or your shipping any Tobacco to this quarter, which now ceases.

"The law specifies particularly, that no Tobacco to be imported into this country in vessels under 100 tons burthen, to which we request your attention, as it carries with it the confiscation of both ship and cargo; however, this law must be notified to the American administration before it can have its effect. A new duty of 4 per cent. per hhd. on the fabrication is laid, and is to be paid on withdrawing the Tobacco from the entrepot—the old duties of 30 livres per foreign, and 20 the quintal per French vessels, is conserved.—This new law we suppose will have its effect from the 1st Vendemaire, 11th year, or 22d Sept. present year.

"It is possible that the moment it is known in America, many people will be shipping very soon, to have their Tobacco here before that period, to pay the duties immediately, and by that means gain the per centage, or twenty livres the hundred weight; for, after that period all Tobacco arriving will necessarily pay the extraordinary duty of 20 per cent. which will make 50 for foreign, and 40 for French vessels."

Captain Callender, of the brig Amelia, from Cadiz, has furnished the following information:

The U. S. frigate Constellation, captain Murray, and the Enterprize schooner, lieutenant Sterrett, had proceeded for Tripoli. The Essex, captain Bainbridge, remained cruising in the neighbourhood of Gibraltar.

A number of Algerine cruisers were at sea, and it was generally supposed they were hostile to Spain: having plundered several Spanish vessels in the Mediterranean.

It was rumoured that an Algerine frigate had captured a Portuguese ship of 40 guns; it was likewise asserted and generally believed that a pirate had been discovered in the straits—there were various reports of vessels having been plundered by him, and most of their crews massacred—she was said to be commanded by a Frenchman; several vessels had been dispatched in search of her. A few days previous to the departure of the Amelia, a Spanish sloop of war (one of the vessels that had been sent to cruise for the pirate) brought into Cadiz an armed vessel with 30 to 35 men; about which time it was reported, that another had been discovered off Cape de Gatt, said to have a nine pounder in the bow, 30 to 40 men, and to be commanded by a Frenchman.

About twenty three millions of dollars had recently arrived from South America, and twenty millions more was soon expected.

A squadron of Spanish men of war are collected at Carthagena, from whence they were to proceed to Naples under the command of the Prince of Peace, (who hoists his flag as admiral) for the purpose of conveying the Princess of Naples to Barcelona, to be espoused to the Prince of Asturias.

His Britannic majesty's ship Phoenix, captain Halstead, had been in Cadiz Bay, about a fortnight when the Amelia sailed, and the governor would suffer none of her crew to land, except the captain; which he refused unless permitted to be accompanied by his officers.

Ship Eliza, White, of and for Philadelphia, was to sail in seven days after the Amelia. Brig Christiana and Andrew, Gardner, of do. had just arrived from Teneriffe.

Extract of a letter from an American gentleman of respectability at Bueno Ayres, South America, to his friend in Boston, dated April 17th 1802.

"Since leaving home I have met with a variety of adventures, and experienced many disappointments. I expected to find the Spaniards honest, I find them almost without exception, villains; and what I never expected in the least, I have experienced, viz. being a prisoner. This country might be made the garden of the world, but the Spaniards are too indolent to offer the least assistance to nature. They sleep one third part of the day, one third is consumed in eating, and the remainder is employed in smoking, or in sucking a decoction of the herb Paraguay, through a tube. They are if possible, more ignorant, than indolent. They are one and all bigotted to their religion, and I believe, think it serving God, to cheat a Protestant. Some of our countrymen, when they returned home appeared to be in raptures with this country; for my own part I am tired with Buenos Ayres. I am tired with narrow streets paved with sharp stones, I am tired of seeing none but shabby looking houses. I am tired of drinking muddy water and sour wine, and eating lean beef and bad mutton—Insuls enough have been offered to us to warrant a war, and our country could reap nothing but advantage from the contest. I will not enlarge upon the indignities we have suffered and the hardships we have undergone, but will merely mention a few of them to shew you, I speak not without foundation. Our flag has been placed under the Spanish, with the Union down. The fiscal of the civil department has characterized us, as a set of people wandering about the streets without religion and without morality. Many of us have been imprisoned, some among the vilest malefactors; and even the infamous punishment of the scourge has forced mariners, citizens of the United States of America, to toil for the vile Spaniards.

If we complain and mention the vengeance of our country we are laughed at, and asked what can the United States do, a nation with no power, without an army, and whose whole naval force consists of a few frigates? In short they think they can impose upon us with impunity, as we have tamely suffered the English and French to do. Shakespear's words will well apply to us when he says "The fault dear Brutus, is not in our tars, but in ourselves, that we are underlings."

It is suggested that several of the American Frigates are to be ordered to the River Plate, to release the shipping belonging to this country, detained there by order of the Spanish Government.

Some of these vessels are Indiamen which put in there in distress last March; others that sailed from Boston and other ports in the United States, in consequence of contracts with merchants under a guarantee of security from that government. Whether this outrageous conduct is consistent with the law of Nations may be more accurately determined when we shall have heard the circumstances fully stated. It certainly however claims the attention of government; and it might be proper to enquire how far this detention is consistent with the existing Treaty between the two countries. It is however clearly stipulated that our vessels shall have free ingress and egress to all their ports to procure provisions &c.

(Boston Gaz.)

WASHINGTON CITY, July 19.

Appointments by the President.

Officers for the first Legion of Militia in the district of Columbia.

William Brent, captain of cavalry.
Nicholas Voss, 1st lieutenant do.
Washington Boyd, 2d do. do.
Henry O'Reily, cornet of do.
John Davidson, captain of artillery.
Edgar Patterson, 1st lieutenant do.
Benjamin Birch, 2d do. do.
Th. Corcoran, captain of grenadiers.
John Jack, lieutenant do.
Otho Sprigg, ensign do.
William O. Sprigg, captain of light infantry.
John Hewitt, lieutenant of do.
Leonard Holliday Johns, ensign do.

Captains of Infantry.

Benjamin More, Henry Whetcroft, Alexander Kerr, Thomas G. Addison, John Reintzell, Washington Bowie, Walter Smith, Joseph S. Belt.

Lieutenants of Infantry.

Joel Brown, Peter Lenox, Samuel N. Smallwood, John S. Kerby, Robert Peter, Richard Johns, Thomas Robertson, Abner Cloud.

Ensigns of Infantry.

Patrick Simms, Baily Washington, Griffith Coombs, Henry Queen, Henry H. Young, Nicholas Hedges, Daniel Renner, Anthony Holmead. Frederick May, Surgeon, John Ott, Surgeon's mate.

FOR THE SECOND LEGION.

Walter Jones, jun. captain cavalry.
Samuel Croudson, 1st lieutenant do.
Jacob Griger, 2d do. do.
William H. Lyles, cornet do.
Alexander Smith, captain of riflemen.
John Johnston, lieutenant do.
William Harper, jun, ensign do.
John Langdon, captain of artillery.
Patrick Burns, 1st lieutenant do.
Ferdinand Marsteller, 2d do. do.
Amos Alexander, captain of light infantry,
George Wise, lieutenant do.
John Hoof, ensign do.

Captains of Infantry.

Josiah Faxen, Adam Lynn, Lewis Summers, George N. Lyles, Clement Sewell, Presly Gunnell. John Cohogen, Charles M'Knight.

Lieutenants of Infantry.

Joseph Ingle, James D. Wescott, John A. Stewart, Leonard Hook, Rober Stewart, Lawrence Hoof, jun. Thomas Darne, jun. Benjamin Hersy.

Ensigns of Infantry.

James S. Scott, Thomas Moore, James A. Sutton, James M'Guire, William Turner, John Darne, Henry Talbert, Daniel M'Dougall.—William D. Bealle, adjutant, Chas. A. Beatty, quartermaster.

FOR SALE,

At Hanover Courthouse, on Wednesday the 25th of August next, (Hanover court day) a

Tract of Land,

ADJOINING the land on which the said Courthouse is, and extending to Littlepage's Bridge, on Pamunkey River containing 351 acres. One third of the purchase money will be required on the day of sale, and the terms, as to the rest, fixed on at the same time. The subscriber will endeavor to sell the said land before the said 25th of August, privately; and should he succeed, will advertize the public of it immediately.

BENJAMIN POLLARD,
Trustee of the estate of *Paul Thilman*, deceased.
Hanover, July 14, 1802.

The Virginia Gazette.

—RICHMOND—

SATURDAY, JULY 24, 1802.

From the New York Evening Post.

TO THE PUBLIC.

In answer to Mr. Duane's letter in the Aurora of last Monday, I shall at present only remark that his information respecting Mr. Hamilton and myself having held an intercourse through the medium of a tutor is a most infamous falsehood, and unless Mr. Duane is pleased to give the public his author, I shall consider the story to have been fabricated by himself. Mr. Hamilton and I have never held any intercourse directly or indirectly in any shape whatever. The other charges made by Duane against me, as well as his private conduct, I shall consider in a publication respecting the compilation and suppression of the history.

JOHN WOOD.

July 14.

From the RECORDER.

More about BENJAMIN STODDERT, CENSOR SMITH, and the SIX NAVY YARDS.

From a Virginian Correspondent.

THE National Intelligencer has taken more pains to mislead the public concerning the case of Mr. Stoddert, the late secretary of the navy, than upon any other occasion.

In the misrepresentation, No IV. there is enough to exhaust the patience of any man, who has not determined to probe the subject to the bottom. This self created Censor (Smith) puts the following question: "Is it conceivable that the "authority to build six seventy-fours "could include the authority to purchase "six navy yards? when the fact is they "could have been built without the pur"chase of a single navy yard; when the "fact is the yard previously existing in "Philadelphia was sufficiently large." It requires a great deal of perseverance for a man who is not personally concerned to give chace to one of these *fact makers*. Refute them as often as may, they immediately assume a new ground. They oppose the most incontestible truths, and the most unanswerable arguments, by appealing to some other fact, created perhaps at the instant to suit the purpose, and to secure the stare of approbation, or the laugh of applause, from a few surrounding and deluded dupes. Every day's experience proves this, and, there is not a man who shall read this paper, unless it be the fact makers themselves, who, within the last two years, has not been imposed upon in this way.

I am now going to deny, in the most positive terms, that *the navy yard previously existing in Philadelphia was sufficiently large* for *one* seventy four, much less for *six*. This was notorious to every man of observation, while the frigate was building. The work was greatly retarded for want of room. If so, as to the frigate, how much more so would it have been as to the seventy-four? And how impossible, if all the timbers for six seventy-fours had been collected to the spot? The very piling and unpiling of the timber would have employed, and exhausted more time, than one of the ships would have been worth. Besides, there was not sufficient space to have built the several ships, so as to launch them after they were built into the water. I am sure that there is not a man, Samuel Harrison Smith excepted, who then resided, or who now resides in Philadelphia, who knows a ship from a waggon, who will not subscribe to this, as a truth.

Mr. Smith says expressly, that the yard previously exiting in Philadelphia was sufficiently large for the six seventy fours. By this he seems tacitly to admit, that, if this yard had not been sufficiently large for the whole, it would have been proper to make a further acquisition. I have just proved that it was insufficient even for *one* seventy-four, so that the only remaining question was, whether the acquisition should be made by renting, or by purchasing.

Reader! recollect that Mr. Stoddert was to build six seventy-four gun ships, and that they were to be built in different parts of the United States, and not all together at Philadelphia, as the National Intelligencer pretends; *or*, IN MR. STODDERT'S OFFICE, *as the investigators seem to have thought*. Recollect that even a vessel of 50 tons burthen cannot be built without having the convenience of a yard, the purpose of which is to spread abroad all the different timbers, so that, as the work progresses, the architect may, with ease and certainty, select the piece which may best suit the thing next to be done.

Every body, that knows any thing about a ship, knows a so, that, when timbers are obtained, it is usual to preserve the natural crooks and bends; because it is by far better, and often saves much labour, when one of these can be had to suit the purpose. This can be determined at once by the eye, and rule, when the timbers are spread abroad. This is so clear, and so invariably the case, that every man who knows any thing about it, will think this explanation unnecessary. But there are many well informed and well meaning men, who perhaps never did, and perhaps never will, see or know any thing about the process of building a ship, and who will really believe that the navy yard in Philadelphia, which I have just shewn was too small for a single frigate, would answer, at the same time, for the numerous workmen who might be employed in building the several seventy-fours at Portsmouth, [N. Hampshire] Charleston, [Massachusetts] New-York, Philadelphia, Gosport, [Virginia] and the City of Washington.

Can there be any thing more foolish than to believe this? Or more wicked, if not believed, than to circulate it with a view to injure the character of Mr. Stoddert?

Mr. Smith says that the navy yard in Philadelphia was sufficient for all these purposes. For the sake of *exposing him the more*, I will admit it to be so. How ridiculous would it then be to see small vessels dispatched from different parts of the United States for a few pieces of timber, and also to see all the workmen idle for the want of those timbers, which ought to have been not only at hand, but spread out in a yard of sufficient dimensions to contain the whole, side by side? By such proceedings the public credit, service, character and money would have been most shamefully sacrificed and wasted. This is the atrocious imputation that Smith is desirous of fixing upon Stoddert; and it is from this imputation that I have endeavoured to clear him.

From such a scandalous and blundering misstatement, it is clear that the editor of the National Intelligencer, and his correspondent, are either unfit to write or print upon the subject of the navy, or that they have most wickedly and impudently attempted to impose upon the credulity of those who have not had the opportunity of knowing better. This paper is particularly recommended by some of the members of congress to their constituents; and this is the way in which the people are imposed upon. This is the cause why they have been reduced to load with the blackest terms of detestation such meritorious men as Benjamin Stoddert; a man whose name will rise in lustre, when puny Smith, his councellors, correspondents, eulogists and supporters, will sink into contempt.

I have said it, and now repeat it, that the six seventy-four gun ships could not have been built without a navy yard to each; that the law which directed the ships to be built did, by implication, at the same time direct the acquisition of navy yards; and it was only left to Mr. Stoddert to chuse, whether he would purchase or rent them. He preferred the former; and I think with reason.

If all congress were to form itself into a committee of investigation, and should make an unanimous report and resolution, to the contrary, I should have no better opinion of them, than I have of the committee whose report is now alluded to. Vice never becomes virtue, because it is embraced by a multitude. France lately with one voice embraced, first deism, and then atheism. All France was soon covered with crimes, and drowned in tears. Those destructive tenets are now completely abandoned; peace and confidence are restored. So likewise our atheists and theorists, are proscribing truth, merit and virtue. They have been, in many cases, followed by well meaning men. How long this delusion will continue must depend upon the efforts that shall be made to counteract it. It is the duty of every man who can aid in a service so important, to do so. It is this which has induced the writer of the present, and the preceding remarks, concerning Mr. Stoddert, to express his opinions. His opinions, he knows, will be justified by every man who understands the subject, and which will not fail to convince every other man of reflection, who has not shut his eyes and ears against the plainest truths; who in fact has not declared war against common sense.

DIED, in Fredericksburg, on Monday evening last, General LEWIS LITTLEPAGE, in he 40th year of his age. He was appointed first confidential secretary in the cabinet of Stanislaus Augustus, late king of Poland, in March 1786, and remained in that office until the subversion of that unhappy empire.

Miss Robbins,

LATELY FROM LONDON,

Proposes to open in Richmond a

Boarding-School,

For the reception of

YOUNG LADIES.

HER education she flatters herself has been such as to render her adequate to the undertaking. Those young Ladies who may be confided to her tuition will be instructed in the English and French Languages, Writing and Arithmetic, with every other useful and polite accomplishment. Particular care will be paid to their morals, and every requisite attention will be given them.

The most approved masters for Music, Dancing, &c. will be engaged.

Persons desirous of being further informed of the subscriber, are requested to apply to the Rev'd. Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Gallego, Mr. William Hay, and Messrs. Macmurdo & Fisher.

Richmond, July 22, 1802.

For Glasgow,

The British SHIP

MARY,

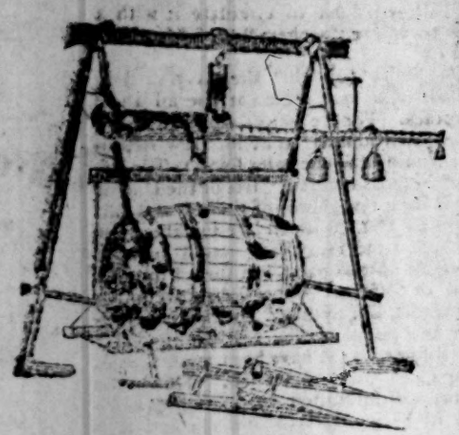
JOHN BRUCE, Master,

to sail in ten days. For passage only (having good accommodations) apply to *Robertson & Brown*, of Norfolk; to the Captain on board, or to

James & John Dunlop.

Petersburg, 21st July, 1802. 3w.

Patent Balance.



THE great accuracy, convenieney and diſpatch, beſide economy of expence, labor and time, attendant on this very uſeful improvement in the art of weighing, induce a general belief that it will ſoon ſuperſede every other kind of beam, eſpecially as orders are now receiving for the Weſt-Indıa Markets. Its utility wants only to be known, to inſure that general approbation, which has attended it wherever uſed. Beams of various ſize, from pounds to tons, can be furniſhed on application to

E. W. ROOTES,
Agent to the Patentee.

Richmond, July 1ſt, 1802.

Armistead Anderson,

Of the late firm of Auſtin & Anderſon,)

INFORMS the public, that he has commenced buſineſs in the

Commiſſion Line,

In the brick corner houſe, juſt below the Capitol, and nearly oppoſite the Poſt Office. He has a commodious LUMBER-HOUSE, convenient to the canal, where any kind of produce will be received on STORAGE. All thoſe who may favour him with a preference, may reſt aſſured that the ſtricteſt attention will be paid to their commands.

Richmond, July 1ſt, 1802.

THERE will be a petition to the next Aſſembly for the raiſing the ferriage at Frazer's Ferry, in King-William county. 1aw3m†

THOMAS R EVANS,
preſent proprietor of ſaid Ferry.

Mineralogy.

THE ſubſcriber reſpectfully informs thoſe perſons it may concern, that he propoſes remaining in or near to Richmond for three or four weeks longer, and will during that time examine Land for Coal or any other Minerals, and aſſay the Ores for any gentleman who may wiſh it. The terms will be found moderate, and the information given ſuch as may be relied upon. Being much out of town, a note left with the Printer, or at Mr. Bookſeller's Tavern, will meet due attention.

B. HENTREY, *Mineralogiſt.*

N. B. Preparations are making for another exhibition of the NEW LIGHT, in a courſe of experiments which the Patentee flatters himſelf will meet with general approbation, as they will prove the utility of the diſcovery.

EAGLE TAVERN,

—RICHMOND—

ESME SMOCK,

RESPECTFULLY informs the Public, that he has taken the above houſe, which he purpoſes keeping in ſuch manner as, he preſumes to hope, will give general ſatisfaction. He will take particular care to be conſtantly ſupplied with the beſt WINES and LIQUORS, &c. &c. and as he is determined to ſpare no pains in making the Eagle Tavern equal to any in the United States, he therefore ſolicits ſuch encouragement as his exertions merit.

His Stables are well furniſhed with FORAGE, and a careful Oſtler.

May 27, 1802.

John Henry,

HAS JUST RECEIVED,

White and yellow Nankeens,
Complete table ſets of blue and white China, of 156 pieces;
China Bowls of different ſizes in tubs;
Imperial Tea;
Canton and Garden Fans: and
SEWING SILK:

Imported in the ſhip Mount-Vernon, lately arrived at Philadelphia, from Canton, which with a a few puncheons of

High proof W. I. Rum,

he will ſell on moderate terms.

Richmond, 27th April, 1802. tf.

Proposals,

BY A. DAVIS & J. DIXON,

For re-printing, by Subſcription,

THAT SCARCE & VALUABLE WORK, THE

DEBATES

AND

OTHER PROCEEDINGS

OF THE

CONVENTION OF VIRGINIA.

To which will now be annexed,

A COPIOUS INDEX.

CONDITIONS.

I. This work ſhall be printed with a neat type, on good paper, in one large octavo volume, and contain upwards of 600 pages.

II. It will be bound in boards, and delivered to ſubſcribers at the moderate price of Three Dollars and a Half.

III. To thoſe who wiſh to have their copies elegantly bound gilt and lettered, the price will be Four Dollars.

IV. As this is a work of great magnitude, and as much expenſe will be neceſſarily incurred, Two Dollars from each ſubſcriber will be reqnired in advance.

V. The price will be conſiderably enhanced to non-ſubſcribers.

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE above publication was procraſtinated on account of the copy-right being veſted in Mr. Davis, who has now agreed to print the book in conjunction with the ſubſcriber. The public are therefore reſpectfully informed, that the work will be put to preſs, ſo ſoon as a ſufficiency of ſubſcribers are obtained to indemnify the expenſe of paper. Upon an accurate calculation, the price mentioned in the former propoſals was found too ſmall; the ſubſcriber has thought proper to enhance it, and he hopes that thoſe who firſt intended to patronize the undertaking, will not on that account withhold their ſupport, for ſo trivial an alteration.

JOHN DIXON.

*** Subſcriptions received in Richmond at the Book-Stores of Meſſrs. *Pleaſants* and *Prichard*, at *A. Davis's* Printing-Office, and by Mr. *Pumfrey*, book-binder.

Thomas Rutherfoord & Co.

Have juſt received a Conſignment of

4-4 IRISH LINENS,
well aſſorted;
A FEW CRATES
QUEEN's WARE,
And a Cargo of
LIVERPOOL STOVED SALT.

They have alſo on hand,

THIRTY HOGSHEADS OF GOOD
WEST-INDIA RUM,

Which articles they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms.

Richmond, 7th June, 1802. 1aw2m

Wm. & J. H. Fouſhee,

HAVING every reaſon to believe that they are poſſeſſed of the *genuine* matter of COW-POX, inform that they are now prepared to inoculate for that diſeaſe.

Should any gentlemen wiſh to prove their ſecurity by Vaccination, from the contagion of Small Pox by ſubſequent inoculation for the latter, they can be accommodated with a houſe for the purpoſe.

If however any ſhould prefer to be inoculated for the *SMALL POX*, they may apply.

June, 4th, 1802.

For Sale.

On Thurſday the 5th day of Auguſt next, will be ſold, at the Eagle Tavern, in the city of Richmond, for ready money, at Public Auction, the

Brick Tenement,

AT preſent occupied by Proſſer and Moncure, and Shiphard & Bendle, which was conveyed to us by Deed of Truſt on the 5th day of June, 1795, by Reuben Coutts, to ſecure the payment to Edward Garland, the ſum of five hundred and forty pounds, with intereſt thereon from the 5th day of June, 1802, together with the charges of ſale, the expence of recording the Deed of Truſt, and all other neceſſary charges.

Wm. DABNEY.
Wm. AUSTIN.

June 23d, 1802. [tdſ]

NOTICE,

In the matter of Thomas Hooper
Bankrupt.

THE ſubſcribers being appointed aſſignees of the eſtate and effects of Thomas Hooper, late merchant of Richmond, bankrupt, all perſons indebted to the ſaid Thomas Hooper, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the ſame to any other perſon or perſons than the ſubſcribers, or to ſuch as are or ſhall be duly authoriſed by them.

Richard Denny,
Charles Spencer, } *Aſſignees.*

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

The Friends of James Maury,

Eſq. of Liverpool, are reſpectfully informed that the Britiſh ſhip

Lovely Laſs

Has arrived at City Point, for their accommodation.

TOBACCO will be received to his addreſs, at the moderate freight of FIFTY SHILLINGS ſterling, and 5 per cent. primage per Hhd. A conſiderable part of her cargo is engaged, but to give immediate diſpatch to the ſhip, a few hogſheads will be taken on liberty of conſignment. Thoſe who wiſh to avail themſelves of this favourable opportunity will pleaſe make immediate application to Meſſrs. Campbell & Wheeler, of Peterſburg, or

Robert Gamble.

Richmond, July 6, 1802.

In obedience to a decree of the Honorable the High Court of Chancery of the Richmond Diſtrict, will be ſold, for ready money, on Monday the 30th of Auguſt, at the late manſion houſe of Holt Richeſon, deceaſed, in the county of King William, that valuable

Tract of Land,

LYING on Pomonkey River, and bounded partly by Cohoke Mill Creek, containing, by an old ſurvey, 471 acres; alſo that valuable MILL, known by the name of Cohoke, and the Land annexed to her; about twenty likely NEGROES, among whom there are ſeveral valuable Black-Smiths and houſe Servants; the ſtock of Hogs, Horſes, Cattle and Sheep, Houſehold and Kitchen Furniture, Plantation Utenſils, &c. by (6w)

The COMMISSIONERS.

King-William County, July 4, 1802.

I HEREBY caution the public againſt taking an aſſignment of a bond of mine, given to *William Auſtin*, as acting partner of the late houſe of *Auſtin & Anderſon*, for the ſum of £ 843: 10. 11 (which was executed the 2d inſt. as I am determined not to pay it, unleſs he will take in payment their own note, which I have in my poſſeſſion, and have proffered to Mr. Auſtin, who ſtill has mine.

W. ANDERSON.

Caroline, June 29th, 1802.

Valuable Property

FOR SALE.

THE ſubſcribers, at a diſſolution of a Co-partnerſhip in the year 1794, were and ſtill are poſſeſſed of the ſeveral tracts of land herein after mentioned, which they have agreed to ſell by Public Auction, at Fluvanna courthouſe, on Monday the 27th of September next, being court day, and the ſale to continue day after day, until the whole of the land is ſold: it being the intention of the parties to cloſe their accounts, there will be no delay of the ſale, be the price what it may. One fourth part of the purchaſe money to be paid down, or an approved acceptance payable in the city of Richmond, at the Eagle Tavern, in 60 days thereafter, the balance payable in three yearly equal inſtalments with intereſt from the day of ſale. The land itſelf will be taken as ſecurity for the payment of the three inſtalments. The lands are held under different deeds and grants in Fluvanna and Albemarle counties as followeth:

300 Acres on the middle fork of Cunningham Creek;
150 Acres, joining the above;
124 1-4 Acres, joining the above;
108 Acres, joining the above;
44 Acres, joining the above;
400 Acres of very valuable land, on the North Fork of the ſaid Creek, called Sandwidges;
265 Acres, on the branches of Cary Creek;
375 Acres, joining the above;
74 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
73 1-2 Acres, joining the above;
200 Acres, on Racoon Creek;
50 Acres, on the Rivanna River, joining the lands of Patrick Woodſon;
225 acres, on little Mechunk Creek;
1700 Acres, on the branches of Hardware, in the county of Albemarle.

Thoſe lands are generally in their native ſtate—very little has been cultivated, and the improvements are inconſiderable. The ſoil may be claſſed in general as good farming land, with a ſufficient proportion of Meadow land. Every tract is covered with valuable timber, which is rapidly increaſing in demand and price. The tranſportation to Richmond is eaſy and cheap. Some of the lands are immediately on navigation, and the moſt diſtant part not more than 6 or 7 miles. Thoſe who are diſpoſed to purchaſe, and wiſh to view the lands, will obtain a ſuitable guide for the purpoſe, by applying to *Duncan McLaughlan*, in the town of Columbia. Should purchaſers be deſirous of a diviſion of any of the tracts, for their accommodation it will be complied with, provided they take the whole of the tract among them. By mutual agreement the whole proceeds of the ſales are to be paid to *David Roſs*.

David Roſs.
Duncan McLaughlan.

Richmond, 18th June, 1802. tdſ.

E. W. Rootes,

HAS FOR SALE,

Bar Iron, by the Ton,
3d, 4d, 5d, and 6d Nails.
Coffee, by the Barrel or Bag;
N. E. Rum, by the Hogſhead or barrel;
Apple Brandy;
Pork, by the Barrel;
Shad, ditto;
Port Wine, by the Cask;
Sherry, ditto;
Cotton Cards, in aſſorted Boxes;
Wool ditto, ditto;
Iſle of Wight BACON;
A large and general aſſortment of SHOES,

AND

Patent Balances.

Richmond, April 28th, 1802.

To the Patrons of the Virginia Gazette, & General Advertiſer.

THE Accompts of the Editor of this paper with moſt of his friends, ſtand many years back unſettled. The period has arrived when he muſt from *neceſſity* obtain a cloſe of them, and he ſanguinely flatters himſelf that there is not a ſingle individual with whom he has an open accompt, who will not promptly adjuſt it. To the individuals who owe, the payment will be trivial; but, when they are told the fact that on theſe ſmall accompts the Editor has upwards of TWELVE THOUSAND DOLLARS ſtanding, it will be at once admitted that the collection of them in the aggregate is to him all important. The very few to whom it may not be convenient to make that immediate payment, which is ſo material at this period to the Editor, will no doubt execute their notes upon the application of his agents for collection, in order to a final cloſe of the accompts up to the periods ſtated.

NOTICE.

ALL perſons having claims againſt the late firm of AUSTIN & ANDERSON, (either on note or open account) are earneſtly requeſted to make them known to the ſubſcriber on or before the 22d inſtant.

William Auſtin.

Richmond, July 8, 1802.

Gilliat & Kirby,

Have received by the late arrivals their

Spring Goods,

Which they are now ſelling at their uſual low prices. for CASH or COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Richmond, May 14, 1802. tf

Norfolk, June 18, 1802.

ORDERED,

THAT the Treaſurer advertiſe in the public papers, that the SHARES of *delinquent ſubſcribers* to the DISMAL SWAMP CANAL COMPANY will be ſold on Thurſday the 29th July next, unleſs the arrearages are paid up before that day.

Thomas Newton,
Aug. Slaughter,
Rob't. Bouſh, } *Directors.*
James Hunter,

1it.

RAN-AWAY

FROM the Reeds in Caroline, without the ſmalleſt provocation, on the 5th inſt. A NEGRO MAN named *TOBY*. He is about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, 25 years of age, very black, quick of ſpeech, with a ſmall ſcar at the corner of his mouth, (I think on the left ſide, and rather upon the upper lip) by which he can eaſily be diſtinguiſhed, trimly made, and very active. He carried away with him ſundry clothes, and amongſt other things a cotton jacket with blue cuffs and pocket flaps, a black coat, and light colored caſſimere breeches. It is probable that he is on the plantation of Mr. Wright at the lower end of Spotſylvania, not more than four miles from the Bull Church in Caroline county, where he has a mother, and, at an adjoining plantation, a father: or he may have gone into Middleſex county, where he was born and bred, and may be on ſome of the eſtates of Richard Corbin, eſq. A reaſonable reward will be given on his delivery to me.

WILLIAM GUY.

The Reeds, Caroline county, July 10th, 1802. } [4t.]

NOTICE

The Co-partnerſhip. of

M'Craw & Gwathmey,

HAVING diſſolved on the 8th inſtant, in conſequence of the death of Mr. Miller W. M'Craw, all perſons indebted to, as well as thoſe who have claims againſt the ſaid firm, are requeſted to call on me for a final adjuſtment of the ſame

Robert Gwathmey,
Surviving partner of M'Craw & Gwathmey.

Richmond, July 12, 1802. (8t)

FOR SALE,

THAT LARGE AND PLEASANT

HOUSE,

SITUATED on the Hay-Market ſquare, in this city, at preſent occupied by Mr. Henry Banks; alſo a ſmaller one adjoining, ſuitable for a ſmall family, with ſufficient ground incloſed for gardens, &c. to both. The healthy and airy ſituation of theſe houſes, render them an a deſirable reſidence for genteel families.

I will give a convenient credit for either or both, or take country produce or European goods in part payment.—Thoſe houſes are now under a general repair and may be ſaid to be as good as new. I have ſeveral ſmall houſes to let, calculated for ſtudents or a ſmall family, to be furniſhed, if required. A few ſteady genteel Boarders can be accommodated.

J. PRYOR.

Richmond, Hay-Market, July 13th, 1802. } [tf.

THE friends of Mr. DAVID BUCHANAN, of London, are informed, that he will receive Conſignments, on which, if required, the Sub cribers will make advances in Sterling or Current Money.

THE BRITISH SHIP

Adventure,

Now loading at City Point, for London, will receive to his addreſs 200 Hhds. Tobacco, if immediate application be made to *Robert & Allan Pollok & Co* of Richmond, or to

BUCHANAN & POLLOK.

Peterſburg, 14th June, 1802.

In Hanover County Court,

Februbry 26, 1802.

Nathan Thomas, Charles Thomas, Mordecai Thomas, and Abſalom Thomas, *Pits.*
AGAINST
James Jones and John Jones, *Defendants.*
} *In Chancery.*

THE defendants not having entered their appearance, and given ſecurity according to the act of Aſſembly and the rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that they are not inhabitants of this country: On the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants do appear here on the fourth Wedneſday in July next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in ſome public newſpaper of the city of Richmond, for two months ſucceſſively, and that another copy be poſted at the front door of the court-houſe of this county.

(A Copy)—Teſte, 1aw8w.
THO. POLLARD, D. C. H. C.

Norfolk Borough:

At a Huſtings Court held the 24th day of May, 1802.

John Cowper and Company, *Plaintiffs.*
AGAINST
Edward Goold and Son and John Granbery, *Def'ts.*
} In Chancery

THE defendants Edward Goold & Son not having entered their appearance and given ſecurity according to the act of aſſembly and rules of this court, and it appearing to the ſatisfaction of the court that the ſaid defendants are not inhabitants of this commonwealth; on the motion of the plaintiffs by their counſel, *It is ordered*, that the ſaid defendants Edward Goold Son do appear here on the 4th Monday & in Auguſt next, and anſwer the bill of the plaintiffs; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inſerted in the Virginia Gazette for two months ſucceſſively, and publiſhed at the front door of the court-houſe of this Borough. And it is further ordered that the defendant John Granbery do not pay, convey away, or ſecret any of the debts or effects due from, or in his hands, belonging to the other defendants until the further order of this court.

(A Copy)—Teſte,
2m. Wm. SHARP, C. N. B. C.

The friends of Mr. THOMAS REEVES, *merchant in* London, *are reſpectfully informed,*

That the BRIG

Mariner,

Captain *Archibald Heartley*,

WILL complete her loading at Weſt-Point, on York River, where ſhe will be ready to receive Tobacco to his addreſs by the 23d of this preſent month. The Mariner is a fine new Britiſh built brig, and will carry 350 hogſheads.—As moſt of her cargo is engaged, thoſe who may pleaſe to favor Mr. Reeves with conſignments in her, will have them ſent to Weſt-Point by the 23d current, or as ſoon after as poſſible, or ſend their commands to the ſubſcriber, who will attend to their execution.

BENJ'N. DAY.

Frederickſburg, 10th July, 1802. 2w.

A FEW COPIES OF

Henning's Juſtice,

May be had at this Office, and of Mr. Pumfrey, Book-Binder and Stationer.